

**ATTITUDES TOWARD A WORKPLACE SMOKING BAN AND
PATRONIZING ALCOHOL-SERVING ESTABLISHMENTS IN
KING AND PIERCE COUNTIES, WASHINGTON**

PUBLIC HEALTH - SEATTLE & KING COUNTY
TACOMA – PIERCE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Executive Summary

This report presents findings on public attitudes and consumer behavior regarding concern for second-hand smoke, support for a legal ban on all workplace smoking (including bars), and attendance at bars and other establishments that serve alcohol. Findings are based on successive, random surveys in 2003 and 2005 of persons 21 years old and over residing in King and Pierce Counties, Washington.

The major findings of this report include: a smoking ban in Pierce County was not associated with an aggregate loss in bar patronage, the amount of time patrons stayed at bars, nor the number of drinks purchased while at bars; support for a statewide smoking ban in all public places is overwhelming among every demographic and has steadily increased- with the exception of smokers; for every one respondent who reported that a smoking ban would cause them to go to bars less often four respondents reported that a ban would cause them to go more often and roughly five reported that a ban would make no difference on their behavior; support for a smoking ban was similar among the general population and bar patrons.

This report was commissioned by Public Health- Seattle & King County and Tacoma-Pierce County Health District with funds provided by Washington State Department of Health. The study was conducted by Gilmore Research Group and analysis was conducted by Group Health Community Foundation. For more information regarding this report contact: tobacco.prevention@metrokc.gov.

Summary of Findings

Concern for second-hand smoke is widespread among survey respondents. According to the 2005 survey, large majorities (90.3 percent in King and 89.6 percent in Pierce County) consider second-hand smoke very or somewhat harmful, and are very or somewhat concerned (78.9 percent in King and 79.2 percent in Pierce County) with second-hand smoke.

In both counties, large majorities support a ban on smoking in all workplaces, including bars and other establishments that serve alcohol. According to the 2005 survey, 78.2 percent in King and 73.5 percent in Pierce County support (strongly or somewhat) such a ban. Among survey respondents, support for a ban is highly similar across age groups and about equal among those who visited and did not visit an alcohol-serving establishment over the past year.

The presence of a Pierce County ban on smoking in all workplaces, in effect during part of 2004, was generally not accompanied by reduced patronage of alcohol-serving establishments in Pierce County. Percentages of survey respondents who had visited alcohol-serving establishments showed no evidence of decline between 2003 and 2005 in either King or Pierce County.

A number of other survey findings suggested that a smoking ban might increase rather than decrease patronage of alcohol-serving establishments by King and Pierce County residents. According to the 2005 survey, majorities indicated that they would visit

establishments that served alcohol equally or more often if smoking were prohibited (91.5 percent in King County and 88.6 percent in Pierce County). In the 2005 survey, majorities of respondents indicated that they had avoided bars over the preceding two months because they were bothered by smoke (58.3 in King and 57.4 in Pierce County). The percentages of individuals in both counties who indicated they had avoided bars due to smoking rose significantly between 2003 and 2005.

Introduction

Prohibition of smoking in public accommodations has become an issue in many localities. In many places, attention has focused on bars and other establishments that serve alcohol. Operators of such establishments have contended that a ban on smoking would seriously harm their businesses. Public health authorities, on the other hand, emphasize the hazard represented by second-hand smoking. Bars and other venues that serve alcohol, they point out, are the workplaces of bar and restaurant employees.

In January, 2004, Pierce County, Washington, enacted a ban on smoking in all workplaces, including bars. In order to assess the impact of this ban on patronage of bars and other alcohol-serving establishments, the Seattle and King County and Tacoma Pierce County Health Departments contracted for a series of surveys on patronage of alcohol-serving establishments, concern for second-hand smoke, and attitudes toward a workplace smoking ban that included bars.

Surveys were conducted in April and May, 2003, and again in April and May, 2005. The timing of these surveys corresponded to enactment of the Pierce County ban in a manner that permitted a natural experiment to take place regarding effects on bar attendance. If bar attendance and related consumer behavior declined in Pierce County between 2003 and 2005, but not in King County, it might be inferred that the smoking ban did in fact adversely affect the businesses of bars and other alcohol-serving establishments.

Public Health- Seattle & King County and Tacoma Pierce County Health District contracted with Gilmore Research to conduct both the 2003 and 2005 surveys. Analysis of data from the surveys was conducted by the Group Health Community Foundation.

Methods

Employing a random digit dialing procedure, Gilmore Research collected data on 1607 King County and 1602 Pierce County residents. A refusal rate of 45 percent of individuals called was encountered. Survey respondents tended to be older, more often female, more often white, and less often smokers than the populations of King and Pierce Counties age 21 or over. For this reason, the data were weighted by age (44 years and under versus 45 years and over), race (white versus non-white), gender (male versus female), and smoking status (current smoker versus non-smoker). Data were also weighted for the number of telephone lines respondents had at home to ensure that individuals with more than one telephone line were not overrepresented. Data analysis concentrated on detecting differences between 2003 and 2005 survey responses, and comparing smokers with nonsmokers. Relationships observed were tested for statistical significance with the chi-square test.

A variety of items appeared on the interview schedule to assess attitudes toward a ban on smoking and patronage of alcohol-serving establishments. Questions on concern for second-hand smoke, perceived harm from second-hand smoke, and support versus opposition to a smoking ban were asked of all survey respondents. All survey

respondents were asked whether they had patronized alcohol-serving establishments in the past 12 months, and those answering in the affirmative were asked questions about features of their visits to these establishments. Reflecting the fact that alcohol is served in many locations, the survey instrument asked respondents not only whether they had visited a bar during the preceding 12 months, but whether they had attended a bar, tavern, nightclub, restaurant, pool hall, or gambling venue that served alcohol. A number of additional survey questions did focus specifically on bars. These items asked respondents whether concern over hazards or discomfort associated with smoking had affected their attendance at bars over the past two months.

Findings

Concern with Second-Hand Smoke

Respondents to the surveys generally thought that second-hand smoke was harmful and were concerned with second-hand smoke. Among King County respondents, Table 1 indicates that 89.4 percent (2003 survey) and 90.3 percent (2005 survey) considered second-hand smoke very or somewhat harmful. Among Pierce County respondents, 86.8 percent (2003 survey) and 89.6 percent (2005 survey) considered second-hand smoke very or somewhat harmful.

Table 2 presents results on concern with second-hand smoke. Among King County respondents, 76.9 percent were very or somewhat concerned according to the 2003

survey; 78.9 percent were very or somewhat concerned according to the 2005 survey. Among Pierce County respondents, the 2003 survey indicated that 72.8 percent were very or somewhat concerned; the 2005 survey indicated that 79.2 percent were very or somewhat concerned. In both counties, the percentages of survey respondents indicating that they were very or somewhat concerned with second-hand smoke increased between 2003 and 2005 by statistically significant margins.

Support for a Smoking Ban

Table 3 presents findings on support versus opposition to a ban on smoking in all workplaces, including bars and taverns. In both 2003 and 2005, majorities of respondents in King and Pierce Counties indicated that they strongly supported such a ban. Among King County residents, 52.5 percent expressed strong support for a ban according to the 2003 survey, and 57.2 percent strongly supported a ban according to the 2005 survey. Strong support for a ban was expressed by 52.0 percent of Pierce County residents in 2003 and by 56.0 percent in 2005. When respondents indicating that they strongly support and somewhat support a ban on workplace smoking including bars are combined, support for such a ban is great, including 78.2 percent of King County residents and 73.5 percent of Pierce County residents, according to the 2005 survey. The percentages of respondents indicating that they strongly or somewhat supported a ban rose between 2003 and 2005 in both counties, although the change was statistically significant only in King County. These results are summarized in Figure 1 (below).

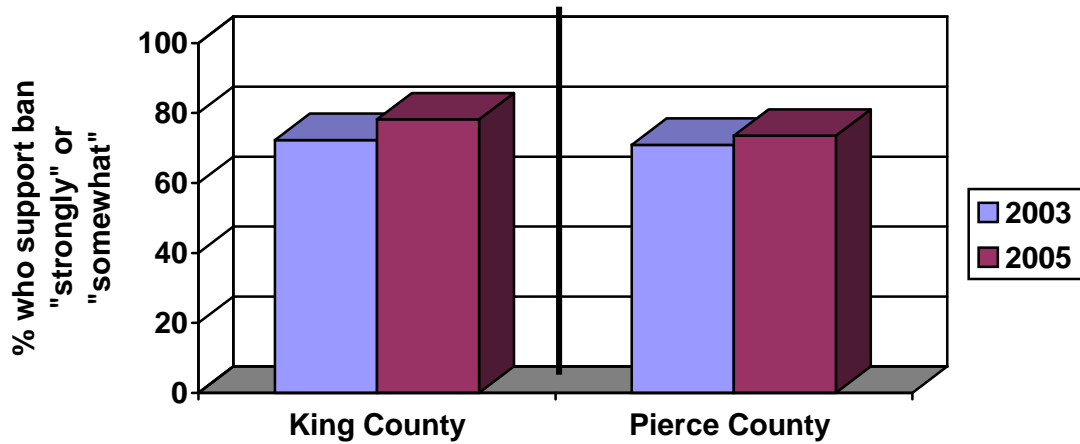


Figure 1. Percentage Supporting Workplace Smoking Ban

Support for a smoking ban was largely consistent across key demographic categories. Relevant percentages are presented in Table 4 for King County and Table 5 for Pierce County. These tables combine data from the 2003 and 2005 surveys. Although individuals in the youngest age category (21-24) are less likely to support a ban than older individuals, clear majorities of the 21-24 year olds strongly or somewhat support the ban (65.1 percent in King and 61.8 percent in Pierce). Females were significantly more likely to support a ban than males in both counties, although majorities of survey respondents of both genders strongly or somewhat supported a ban. King County respondents who had patronized alcohol-serving establishments in the preceding year were about as likely to strongly or somewhat support a ban as those who had not patronized such establishments (75.1 versus 75.3 percent). Pierce County residents who had visited an alcohol-serving establishment were less likely to strongly or somewhat

support a ban than those who did not attend such an establishment (71.2 versus 77.6 percent), but the difference was not statistically significant. The only large difference detected in this analysis occurred between current smokers and non-smokers, with only 31.3 percent of King County smokers, and 29.4 percent of Pierce County smokers strongly or somewhat supporting a ban.

Effects of the Pierce County Smoking Ban on Consumer Behavior

A key objective of this research is to determine whether the workplace smoking ban enacted in Pierce County in 2004 affected visits to alcohol-serving establishments. As noted earlier, operators of such establishments often contend that a smoking ban would reduce their business volume. A decline in visits to bars, restaurants, and other alcohol-serving venues between 2003 and 2005, particularly if this occurred among smokers in Pierce but not in King County, could be interpreted as indicating that the ban in fact harmed establishments that served alcohol. The absence of such a decline among smokers, or the presence of a decline only among smokers in King County, would suggest that the smoking ban had not reduced patronage of the alcohol-serving establishments.

It is important to note that a ban on smoking cannot affect behavior unless it is well publicized (affecting non-smoker behavior) and enforced (affecting smoker behavior). No data here were available on enforcement. However, a survey item enquired about whether respondents were aware of the Pierce County smoking ban. Only Pierce County

residents were asked this question. In response, 90.1 percent of the smokers and 87.5 percent of the non-smokers reported that they were aware of the ban.

Table 6 presents findings on whether or not survey respondents patronized establishments that served alcohol during the preceding 12 months. Separate percentages are presented from the 2003 and 2005 surveys, for residents of King and Pierce Counties, and for smokers, nonsmokers, and smokers and nonsmokers combined. Table 6 was computed with a special focus on attendance at bars. Accordingly, individuals who reported that they had attended restaurants without separate bars, but no other type of alcohol-serving establishment, were considered not to have visited an establishment that served alcohol for the purposes of Table 6. Only 33 respondents who reported visiting an establishment that sold alcohol indicated that they had visited only alcohol-serving restaurants without separate bars.

According to Table 6, the percentage of individuals who visited establishments that served alcohol increased within all categories, though not to a statistically significant degree. The increase in percentages who reported visiting alcohol-serving establishments was greater among smokers than among nonsmokers. Among smokers in King County, the percentage visiting establishments that sold alcohol rose from 82.3 in 2003 to 89.0 in 2005. Among smokers in Pierce County, the percentage visiting establishments that sold alcohol rose from 84.7 in 2003 to 91.2 in 2005, a magnitude of increase that approached statistical significance ($p = .05$). Figure 2 (below) summarizes these results.

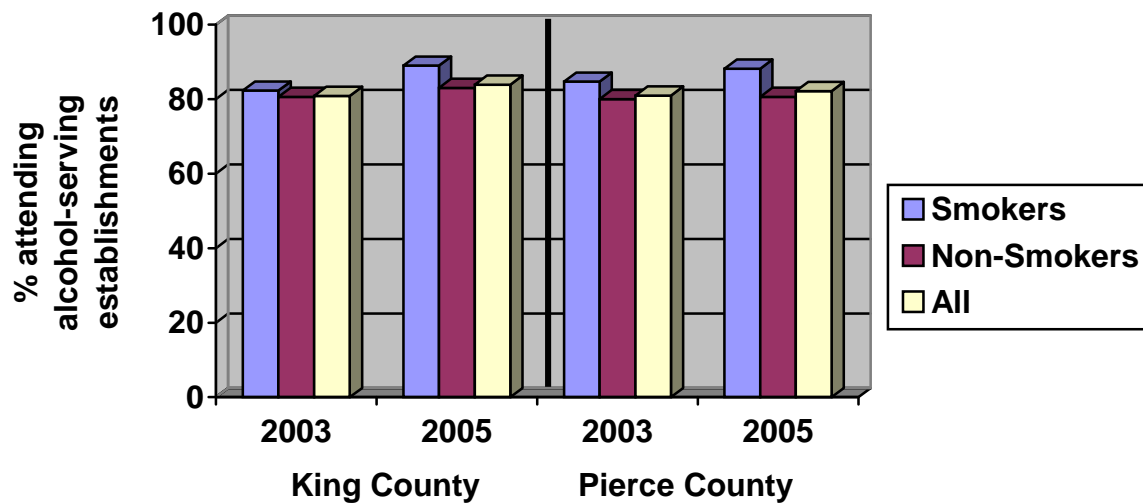


Figure 2. Attendance at Alcohol-Serving Establishments in Past 12 Months

Other indicators of consumer behavior were included in the surveys as well. These items, for example, asked respondents who had attend alcohol-serving establishments over the past 12 months (excluding restaurants that served alcohol but without separate bar sections) how often they usually attended, how long they stayed, and how many drinks they consumed. It is important to note that these survey items referenced alcohol-serving establishments as “bars or clubs,” indicating to the respondent that these words signified “places that serve alcohol.”

Table 7 present findings on frequency of attendance from the 2003 and 2005 surveys, for residents of King and Pierce Counties, and for smokers, nonsmokers, and smokers and nonsmokers combined. The table indicates that among King and Pierce County smokers no statistically significant changes occurred between 2003 and 2005 in frequency of attending alcohol-serving establishments. Among Pierce County smokers, the percentage

attending once a week or more rose from 23.7 percent in 2003 to 26.3 in 2005 (not statistically significant). The only statistically significant changes visible in Table 7 occurred among King County residents, and by consequence among all residents. Among nonsmokers, attendance twice a week or more declined from 21.0 percent in 2003 to 11.5 percent in 2005.

No statistically significant differences between 2003 and 2005 were detected in length of stay at an alcohol-serving establishment or number of drinks consumed. This was true of both King and Pierce County residents and of both smokers and non-smokers. According to the 2003 survey, 91.4 percent of King County smokers usually stayed at an alcohol-serving establishment for at least one hour; according to the 2005 survey, this percentage has declined to 88.2. In Pierce County, the percentages of individuals staying one hour or more were 93.8 in 2003 and 91.2 in 2005. According to the 2003 survey, 79.2 percent of King County smokers usually had two or more drinks when they visited an alcohol-serving establishment; according to the 2005 survey, the percentage had risen to 87.9. In Pierce County, according to the 2003 survey, 87.9 percent of smokers usually had two or more drinks; the percentage declined to 81.6 percent in 2005. Again, none of the changes between 2003 and 2005 in time spent and drinks consumed were statistically significant.

Future Prospects for Attending Establishments that Serve Alcohol

An additional series of survey items, administered to all respondents, assessed the respondent's thinking about how they might react to a smoking ban and why they made the decisions they did about going to bars over both the past 12 months.

Table 8 presents findings on the respondent's thinking about how his or her attendance at establishments that served alcohol would be affected by a smoking ban. The table presents percentages of respondents who indicate they would go more often, less often, or that a smoking ban would make no difference. Percentages are presented from the 2003 and 2005 surveys, for residents of King and Pierce Counties, and for smokers, nonsmokers, and smokers and nonsmokers combined.

According to Table 8, a smoking ban would not reduce the frequency with which a majority of survey respondents in any category thought they would go to an establishment that served alcohol. Among King County smokers in the 2005 survey, 43.8 percent said they would go less often if a smoking ban were instituted; however, 15.7 percent said they would go *more* often, and 40.4 percent said the ban would make no difference. Among Pierce County smokers interviewed in 2005, 42.4 said they would go less often; however, 3.5 percent said they would go more often and 54.2 percent said a ban would make no difference. Among nonsmokers in King and Pierce Counties interviewed in 2005, about one-third (34.0 percent and 33.0 percent) said that they would go more frequently if a smoking ban were imposed, while two-thirds (62.8 percent and

63.8 percent) said a ban would make no difference. These percentages did not change significantly between 2003 and 2005. Figure 3 (below) presents a summary of the 2005 findings.

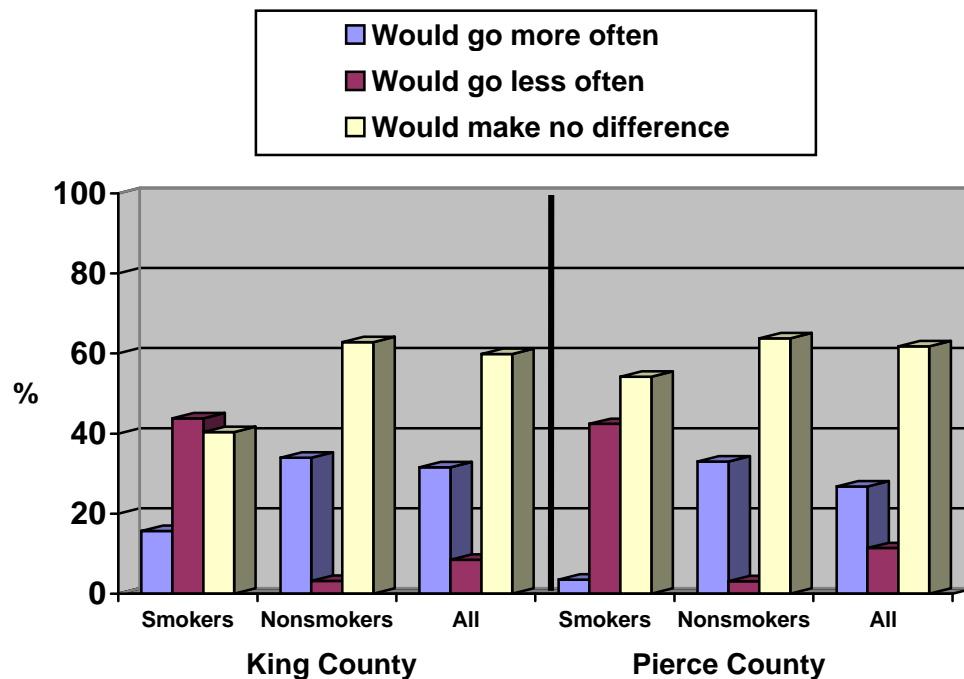


Figure 3. Expectations of Visiting Alcohol-Serving Establishments if Smoking Were Prohibited

Table 9 presents findings from a survey item on whether smoking affected the respondent's decision to avoid going to a bar in the past year. A statistically significant difference between the 2003 and 2005 survey was found only among King County smokers. Among these respondents, the percentage indicating that smoking affected their decision to go to an alcohol-serving establishment rose from 20.2 to 37.5. A much smaller change was noticeable among Pierce County respondents, from 39.4 to 43.5 percent.

Table 10 presents findings from a series of questions asked of all respondents about reasons why they may have avoided going to bars in the past 12 months. Reasons proposed to respondents included: being bothered by cigarette smoke; trying to quit smoking; cigarette smoke aggravated a health condition; and, family members or friends were bothered by cigarette smoke. Separate figures are presented for King and Pierce Counties and for the 2003 and 2005 surveys. Statistically significant increases from 2003 to 2005 are evident throughout the table. As an example, statistically significant differences between 2003 and 2005 were found for both King and Pierce Counties in the percentage of survey respondents who indicated that they had avoided bars because they were bothered by smoke. The increase was from 39.8 percent to 58.3 percent in King County and from 33.2 percent to 57.4 percent in Pierce County.

Conclusions

The data analysis presented here supports a number of important conclusions regarding the acceptability and consequences on a ban on workplace smoking that would include bars and other alcohol-serving establishments. First, there is great awareness and concern about second-hand smoke among King and Pierce County residents age 21 and over. Evidence emerged that awareness and concern is growing. Second, significant support exists among these residents for a ban on smoking in all workplaces. Although a majority of smokers oppose such a ban, nearly one-third of smokers in both King and Pierce Counties support it. Finally, no evidence emerged that the smoking ban enacted by

Pierce County actually affected attendance at establishments that serve alcohol, frequency of attendance, length of stay, or purchase of drinks. High percentages (though non-majorities) of smokers indicate that they would visit bars less often if a smoking ban were enacted. But findings on actual attendance in Pierce County after the ban indicate no actual decrease.

Tables

Table 1. Harmfulness Attributed to Second-Hand Smoke by Survey Year and County

| | Survey Year | | Both Survey Years | p < |
|--------------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | 2003 | 2005 | | |
| King County | | | | |
| Very harmful (%) | 64.8 | 65.3 | 65.0 | n.s. |
| Somewhat harmful (%) | 24.5 | 25.0 | 24.7 | |
| A little bit harmful (%) | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | |
| Not harmful at all (%) | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | |
| Total (N) | 710 | 680 | 1390 | |
| Pierce County | | | | |
| Very harmful (%) | 65.7 | 68.4 | 67.0 | n.s. |
| Somewhat harmful (%) | 21.1 | 21.2 | 21.2 | |
| A little bit harmful (%) | 9.8 | 7.2 | 8.5 | |
| Not harmful at all (%) | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | |
| Total (N) | 693 | 678 | 1371 | |

Table 2. Concern With Second-Hand Smoke by Survey Year and County

| | Survey Year | | Both Survey Years | p < |
|----------------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|-----|
| | 2003 | 2005 | | |
| King County | | | | |
| Very concerned (%) | 48.6 | 47.8 | 48.2 | .01 |
| Somewhat concerned (%) | 28.3 | 31.1 | 30.2 | |
| A little bit concerned (%) | 10.6 | 12.7 | 11.6 | |
| Not concerned at all (%) | 12.5 | 7.4 | 10.0 | |
| Total (N) | 720 | 686 | 1406 | |
| Pierce County | | | | |
| Very concerned (%) | 46.7 | 50.8 | 48.7 | .01 |
| Somewhat concerned (%) | 26.1 | 28.4 | 27.2 | |
| A little bit concerned (%) | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.9 | |
| Not concerned at all (%) | 15.4 | 8.9 | 12.1 | |
| Total (N) | 702 | 689 | 1391 | |

Table 3. Support Versus Opposition to Ban on Smoking In Workplaces (Including Bars) by Survey Year and County

| | Survey Year | | Both Survey Years | p < |
|----------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | 2003 | 2005 | | |
| King County | | | | |
| Strongly support (%) | 52.5 | 57.2 | 54.8 | .05 |
| Somewhat support (%) | 19.8 | 21.0 | 20.4 | |
| Somewhat oppose (%) | 11.0 | 10.2 | 10.6 | |
| Strongly oppose (%) | 16.7 | 11.6 | 14.2 | |
| Total (N) | 701 | 675 | 1376 | |
| Pierce County | | | | |
| Strongly support (%) | 52.0 | 56.0 | 54.0 | n.s. |
| Somewhat support (%) | 18.9 | 17.5 | 18.2 | |
| Somewhat oppose (%) | 11.0 | 8.7 | 9.8 | |
| Strongly oppose (%) | 18.1 | 17.9 | 18.0 | |
| Total (N) | 681 | 670 | | |

Table 4. Support for and Opposition to Ban on Smoking In Workplaces (Including Bars), King County, 2003 and 2005 Surveys

| | Support | | Oppose | | p< |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | % Strongly | % Somewhat | % Strongly | % Somewhat | |
| Age (years) | | | | | |
| 21-24 | 39.3 | 25.8 | 12.4 | 22.5 | n.s. |
| 25-34 | 53.2 | 22.9 | 8.3 | 15.6 | |
| 35-44 | 58.7 | 18.4 | 11.2 | 11.7 | |
| 45-54 | 51.5 | 21.3 | 10.8 | 16.4 | |
| 55-64 | 62.2 | 16.3 | 11.0 | 10.5 | |
| 65-74 | 56.6 | 19.3 | 12.0 | 12.0 | |
| 75 and over | 52.2 | 22.4 | 11.9 | 13.4 | |
| | | | | | |
| Race | | | | | |
| White/Caucasian | 53.6 | 21.5 | 10.6 | 14.3 | .01 |
| Black/African American | 55.7 | 10.1 | 20.3 | 13.9 | |
| Asian/Pacific. Is. | 69.3 | 19.3 | 1.8 | 9.6 | |
| Hispanic/Latino | 50.9 | 22.8 | 7.0 | 19.3 | |
| Native American | 44.4 | 22.2 | 7.4 | 25.9 | |
| Other/Multiple | 54.1 | 16.4 | 19.7 | 9.8 | |
| | | | | | |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 50.3 | 21.0 | 12.6 | 16.1 | .01 |
| Female | 59.0 | 19.9 | 8.8 | 12.4 | |
| | | | | | |
| Bar Customer | | | | | |
| Yes | 54.2 | 20.9 | 10.2 | 14.7 | n.s. |
| No | 57.0 | 18.3 | 13.0 | 11.7 | |
| | | | | | |
| Smoker | | | | | |
| Yes | 17.1 | 14.2 | 22.7 | 46.0 | .001 |
| No | 61.6 | 21.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | |

Table 5. Support for and Opposition to Ban on Smoking In Workplaces (Including Bars),
Pierce County, 2003 and 2005 Surveys

| | Support | | Oppose | | p< |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | % Strongly | % Somewhat | % Strongly | % Somewhat | |
| Age (years) | | | | | |
| 21-24 | 43.5 | 18.3 | 10.4 | 27.8 | .01 |
| 25-34 | 52.4 | 20.3 | 7.4 | 19.9 | |
| 35-44 | 58.9 | 17.0 | 10.6 | 13.4 | |
| 45-54 | 47.0 | 20.7 | 9.9 | 22.4 | |
| 55-64 | 58.6 | 14.8 | 8.9 | 17.8 | |
| 65-74 | 63.8 | 12.4 | 10.5 | 13.3 | |
| 75 and over | 52.1 | 21.9 | 15.1 | 11.0 | |
| | | | | | |
| Race | | | | | |
| White/Caucasian | 52.0 | 17.9 | 11.3 | 18.9 | .05 |
| Black/African American | 67.0 | 18.4 | 1.9 | 12.6 | |
| Asian/Pacific. Is. | 66.7 | 20.8 | 4.2 | 8.3 | |
| Hispanic/Latino | 58.5 | 20.8 | 5.7 | 15.1 | |
| Native American | 50.0 | 26.9 | 0 | 23.1 | |
| Other/Multiple | 55.6 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 18.5 | |
| | | | | | |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 48.8 | 18.9 | 12.1 | 20.2 | .01 |
| Female | 58.7 | 17.5 | 7.8 | 16.0 | |
| | | | | | |
| Bar Customer | | | | | |
| Yes | 53.8 | 17.5 | 10.0 | 18.7 | n.s. |
| No | 56.0 | 21.6 | 9.9 | 12.5 | |
| | | | | | |
| Smoker | | | | | |
| Yes | 16.8 | 12.6 | 16.1 | 54.5 | .001 |
| No | 64.1 | 19.7 | 8.2 | 8.1 | |

Table 6. Visited Establishment That Served Alcohol in Past 12 Months by County, Smoking Status, and Survey Year¹

| | Survey Year | | Both Survey Years | p < |
|------------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2003 | 2005 | | |
| King County | | | | |
| Smokers | | | | |
| Visited (%) | 82.3 | 89.0 | 85.1 | n.s. |
| Did not visit (%) | 17.7 | 11.0 | 14.9 | |
| Total (N) | 124 | 91 | 215 | |
| Non-smokers | | | | n.s. |
| Visited (%) | 80.6 | 83.3 | 81.9 | |
| Did not visit (%) | 19.4 | 11.0 | 14.9 | |
| Total (N) | 597 | 594 | 1191 | |
| All respondents | | | | |
| Visited (%) | 80.9 | 83.9 | 82.4 | n.s. |
| Did not visit (%) | 19.1 | 16.1 | 17.6 | |
| Total (N) | 721 | 685 | 1406 | |
| Pierce County | | | | |
| Smokers | | | | |
| Visited (%) | 84.7 | 92.1 | 88.2 | n.s. ² |
| Did not visit (%) | 15.3 | 7.9 | 11.8 | |
| Total (N) | 150 | 139 | 289 | |
| Non-smokers | | | | |
| Visited (%) | 80.0 | 81.2 | 80.6 | n.s. |
| Did not visit (%) | 20.0 | 18.8 | 19.4 | |
| Total (N) | 546 | 542 | 1088 | |
| All respondents | | | | |
| Visited (%) | 81.0 | 83.4 | 82.2 | n.s. |
| Did not visit (%) | 19.0 | 16.6 | 17.8 | |
| Total (N) | 695 | 681 | 1376 | |

¹Table excludes visits to restaurants that serve alcohol but do not have separate bars.

²Borderline significant: p = .05.

Table 7. How Often Visited Establishments That Served Alcohol in Past 12 Months by County, Smoking Status, and Survey Year

| | Survey Year | | Both Survey Years | p < |
|----------------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | 2003 | 2005 | | |
| King County | | | | |
| Smokers | | | | |
| Less than once a month (%) | 31.2 | 30.8 | 31.0 | n.s. |
| Once a month (%) | 11.8 | 21.8 | 16.4 | |
| 2 to 3 times a month (%) | 26.9 | 19.2 | 23.4 | |
| Once a week (%) | 19.4 | 12.8 | 16.4 | |
| More than once a week (%) | 10.8 | 15.4 | 12.9 | |
| Total (N) | 93 | 78 | 171 | |
| Non-smokers | | | | |
| Less than once a month (%) | 43.3 | 41.6 | 42.4 | .01 |
| Once a month (%) | 17.0 | 24.1 | 20.5 | |
| 2 to 3 times a month (%) | 18.8 | 22.8 | 20.8 | |
| Once a week (%) | 12.0 | 6.5 | 9.3 | |
| More than once a week (%) | 9.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | |
| Total (N) | 400 | 399 | 799 | |
| All respondents | | | | |
| Less than once a month (%) | 41.0 | 39.8 | 40.0 | .01 |
| Once a month (%) | 15.8 | 23.7 | 19.7 | |
| 2 to 3 times a month (%) | 20.3 | 22.2 | 21.2 | |
| Once a week (%) | 13.6 | 7.5 | 10.6 | |
| More than once a week (%) | 9.3 | 6.7 | 8.0 | |
| Total (N) | 493 | 477 | 970 | |
| Pierce County | | | | |
| Smokers | | | | |
| Less than once a month (%) | 29.8 | 28.8 | 29.3 | n.s. |
| Once a month (%) | 19.3 | 22.9 | 21.1 | |
| 2 to 3 times a month (%) | 27.2 | 22.0 | 24.6 | |
| Once a week (%) | 11.4 | 15.3 | 13.4 | |
| More than once a week (%) | 12.3 | 11.0 | 11.6 | |
| Total (N) | 114 | 118 | 232 | |
| Non-smokers | | | | |
| Less than once a month (%) | 47.8 | 43.3 | 45.6 | n.s. |
| Once a month (%) | 18.4 | 23.0 | 20.7 | |
| 2 to 3 times a month (%) | 19.5 | 20.1 | 19.8 | |
| Once a week (%) | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | |
| More than once a week (%) | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.1 | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Total (N) | 343 | 344 | 687 | |
| All respondents | | | | |
| Less than once a month (%) | 43.2 | 39.4 | 41.3 | n.s. |
| Once a month (%) | 18.8 | 23.2 | 21.0 | |
| 2 to 3 times a month (%) | 21.6 | 20.6 | 21.1 | |
| Once a week (%) | 8.7 | 9.7 | 9.2 | |
| More than once a week (%) | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.4 | |
| Total (N) | 458 | 462 | 920 | |

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Table 8. How Visiting Establishments That Served Alcohol Would Change If Smoking Were Prohibited, by County, Smoking Status, and Survey Year

| | Survey Year | | Both Survey Years | p < |
|------------------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | 2003 | 2005 | | |
| King County | | | | |
| Smokers | | | | |
| Would go more often (%) | 8.1 | 15.7 | 11.3 | n.s. |
| Would go less often (%) | 41.1 | 43.8 | 42.3 | |
| Would make no difference (%) | 50.8 | 40.4 | 46.5 | |
| Total (N) | 124 | 89 | 213 | |
| Non-smokers | | | | |
| Would go more often (%) | 33.9 | 34.0 | 34.0 | n.s. |
| Would go less often (%) | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | |
| Would make no difference (%) | 62.2 | 62.8 | 62.5 | |
| Total (N) | 596 | 591 | 1187 | |
| All respondents | | | | |
| Would go more often (%) | 29.5 | 31.6 | 30.5 | n.s. |
| Would go less often (%) | 10.3 | 8.5 | 9.4 | |
| Would make no difference (%) | 60.2 | 59.9 | 60.0 | |
| Total (N) | 721 | 680 | 1401 | |
| Pierce County | | | | |
| Smokers | | | | |
| Would go more often (%) | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | n.s. |
| Would go less often (%) | 40.4 | 42.4 | 42.3 | |
| Would make no difference (%) | 55.0 | 54.2 | 54.6 | |
| Total (N) | 151 | 144 | 295 | |
| Non-smokers | | | | n.s. |
| Would go more often (%) | 27.3 | 33.0 | 30.1 | |
| Would go less often (%) | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | |
| Would make no difference (%) | 69.2 | 63.8 | 66.5 | |
| Total (N) | 546 | 542 | 1088 | |
| All respondents | | | | |
| Would go more often (%) | 22.2 | 26.8 | 24.5 | n.s. |
| Would go less often (%) | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.5 | |
| Would make no difference (%) | 66.1 | 61.8 | 64.0 | |
| Total (N) | 697 | 686 | 1383 | |

Table 9. How Smoking Affected Decision in Past Year to Avoid Going to an Establishment That Served Alcohol, by County, Smoking Status, and Survey Year

| | Survey Year | | Both Survey Years | p < |
|-------------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | 2003 | 2005 | | |
| King County | | | | |
| Smokers | | | | |
| Did play a role (%) | 20.2 | 37.5 | 27.4 | .01 |
| Did not play a role (%) | 79.8 | 62.5 | 72.6 | |
| Total (N) | 124 | 88 | 212 | |
| Non-smokers | | | | |
| Did play a role (%) | 53.4 | 50.6 | 52.0 | n.s. |
| Did not play a role (%) | 46.6 | 49.4 | 48.0 | |
| Total (N) | 592 | 593 | 1185 | |
| All respondents | | | | |
| Did play a role (%) | 47.6 | 49.0 | 48.3 | n.s. |
| Did not play a role (%) | 52.4 | 51.0 | 51.7 | |
| Total (N) | 716 | 682 | 1398 | |
| Pierce County | | | | |
| Smokers | | | | |
| Did play a role (%) | 19.5 | 28.0 | 23.6 | n.s. |
| Did not play a role (%) | 80.5 | 72.0 | 76.4 | |
| Total (N) | 149 | 143 | 292 | |
| Non-smokers | | | | |
| Did play a role (%) | 44.8 | 47.4 | 46.2 | n.s. |
| Did not play a role (%) | 55.2 | 52.3 | 53.8 | |
| Total (N) | 543 | 543 | 1086 | |
| All respondents | | | | |
| Did play a role (%) | 39.4 | 43.5 | 41.4 | n.s. |
| Did not play a role (%) | 60.6 | 56.5 | 57.6 | |
| Total (N) | 693 | 685 | 1378 | |

Table 10. Avoidance of Alcohol-Serving Establishments in the Past 12 Months for Specified Reasons

| | Survey Year | | Both Survey Years | p < |
|--|-------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | 2003 | 2005 | | |
| King County | | | | |
| Bothered by cigarette smoke | | | | |
| Yes (%) | 39.8 | 58.3 | 48.9 | .001 |
| No (%) | 60.2 | 41.7 | 51.5 | |
| Total (N) | 714 | 684 | 1398 | |
| Trying to quit | | | | |
| Yes (%) | 2.4 | 10.8 | 6.5 | .001 |
| No (%) | 97.6 | 89.2 | 93.5 | |
| Total (N) | 723 | 686 | 1409 | |
| Health condition aggravated | | | | |
| Yes (%) | 16.5 | 19.8 | 18.1 | n.s. |
| No (%) | 83.5 | 80.2 | 81.9 | |
| Total (N) | 721 | 683 | 1404 | |
| Friends/family members bothered | | | | |
| Yes (%) | 30.9 | 56.0 | 43.2 | .001 |
| No (%) | 69.1 | 44.0 | 56.8 | |
| Total (N) | 713 | 684 | 684 | |
| Pierce County | | | | |
| Bothered by cigarette smoke | | | | |
| Yes (%) | 33.2 | 57.4 | 45.1 | .001 |
| No (%) | 66.8 | 42.6 | 54.9 | |
| Total (N) | 702 | 687 | 1389 | |
| Trying to quit | | | | |
| Yes (%) | 3.1 | 11.4 | 7.3 | .001 |
| No (%) | 96.1 | 88.6 | 92.7 | |
| Total (N) | 703 | 690 | 1393 | |
| Health condition aggravated | | | | |
| Yes (%) | 15.7 | 24.1 | 19.8 | .001 |
| No (%) | 84.3 | 75.9 | 80.2 | |
| Total (N) | 701 | 686 | 1387 | |
| Friends/family members bothered | | | | |
| Yes (%) | 28.3 | 55.5 | 41.7 | .001 |
| No (%) | 71.1 | 44.5 | 58.3 | |
| | 700 | 685 | 1385 | |